BUNKER HILL.

Preparations for the Grand Centennial Celebration, June 17.

The Great Civic and Military Procession of the Period.

THE PAGEANTS.

Visiting Soldiers and Masons from Maryland and Virginia.

The atmosphere around here is beginning to be pretty well impregnated with the odor of Bunker centennialism. About everything one sees has a Revolutionary or Continental feature about it, and as for the matter of talk and gossip the coming celebration is the standard topic everywhere. Even Grant's equivocal third term letter and the approaching crisis in the Beecher trial all dwindle into atter insignificance when compared with the absorbing interest manifested in the grand demonstration which is to take place here a week from next Thursday. The determination make the celebration an eventful day in the history of America seems to be universal, and it is reasonable to assume, from preparations made and to be made, that the event will far surpass any single day celebration that ever took place in this country. All the arrangements are of a colossal nature and made with the anticipation of affording profit, pleasure and amusement to a larger concourse of people than were ever before assembled for the patriotic purpose of industing in the grand and joyiui commemoration of a great national event. Every thing in the way of arrangements and prepara tions is going along serenely and smoothly and all the committee feel a proud confidence that the may and its events will be pleasantly remembered by the hundreds of thousands who are expected mingle in the festivities. The Bostonians and Charlestown people are alike inspired with a Seeling and desire that the important period in the country's history shall be generally and appropriately observed, and to this end they will operate heartily with the authorities in promoting the magnitude and grandeur of the occasion. VISITORS EXPECTED.

It is probably no exaggeration to anticipate that, independent of the visiting military and other organizations, there will be nearly three hundred thousand strangers here, to witness and take part in the celebration. Throughout the entire of New England the Fourth of July celebrations are to be generally omitted, and the one grand holiday of the year will be the 17th of lune. In the large and small manufacturing cities and towns, both far and near, there will be general holiday, and the entire communities will be brought to Boston and Charlestown by cheap excursion trains and excursion steamers. The Boston and Albany Ratiroad Company, for instance, is making arrangements for the transportation of 50,000 passengers inward and outward on the day of the celebration, and each of the seven or eight other roads terminating in the city is preparing for the carrying of an equal num-ber of visitors. In view of all this it may be safely assumed that there will be a larger number of people gathered than were ever before assembled logether in any American city.

WILL GENERAL GRANT COME ! The question of whether or not President Grant will put in an appearance is still an open one. He has been formally invited, both by letter and by special committee, but up to this time he has failed to accept the invitation. "Previous engagements" is understood to be the excuse in se His Excellency does not put in an appearance, though it may be that recollections of his visit to the Lexington and Concord celebrations last April are not of the pleasantest kind. It was unkindly rumored at that time that the Chief Magistrate was oblivious or indifferent to the celebration ceremonies, and then, to add to the strength and embarrassment of this rumor, the bill which the State paid the Revere House for Presidential waiskey was published to the anxious and criti-What made it still worse is the fact that the bill was a surprisingly heavy one, and, of course, the impression could not be otherwise than that the President and his party were pretty heavy drinkers, and that the grave rumors circu- beneath the shadow of Bunker Hill. ated about the condition of some of the prominen guests at the time of the celebration were not exaggerated. All this, it should be considered, is very bad in a temperance community like Massa chusetis, and I think I am sale in attributing the probable absence of the President from the Bunker Hill celebration to the unwise publicity which was given to his hotel bill. If he does come it is tkely that he will settle his own bar bill or bring his liquors with him and thus spare virtuous Massachusetts the mortification and expense of encouraging what her laws have for so many years declared a helnous crime. But it is to be oped, for more reasons than one, that General Grant will find it convenient to lorego the attractions of Long Branch long enough to partici pate in this Bunker Hill Centennial. He will have an excellent opportunity to enlighten the country on matters upon which there are serious and con dicting opinions. General Sherman will be here to the sea;" and then, when His Excellency upon for a speech, it will be is order for him to make clear the misanderstood passages in his late etter to the President of the Pensylvania Repubicas Convention. Of course neither of these matters is kindred to the Bunker Hill Centunnial, but the customs of the period will permit of any sittle diversion, especially on matters where the people are so vitally interested. It is to be noned. therefore, that President Grant will overlook any indecorous proceedings of the past, and lend his executive presence to the great celebration of the

QUESTS WHO HAVE ACCEPTED INVITATIONS. General Sherman, as already intimated, has assured the committee that he will be present, Vice President Wilson and most of the members of the Cabinet have also accepted invitations, and there will also be present representatives of nations and Governors of all the New England and many of the Southern and Western States. Among those who early acpepted of invitations are ex-Governor and Senator Ames, of Mississippi; Attorney General Pierrepont, Speaker Blaine, Hon. Engene Hale, of Maine; Uon. Mr. Strong, of Washington; Senator Hamilin, of Maine; Minister Dorelow, of Gentemals, and Minister Mantilla, of Spain, A. great many others of renown have signified their coable attendance, and it is more than likely they will be here. THE MONSTER PROCESSION

The great feature of the celebration will be the monster civic and military procession. It is reasonably anticipated that it will be the largest ever seen in this country, and will probably not number less than fity thousand men. Just how many miles long it will be or how much time it will take in passing a given point are matters which intelligent philosophers and mathema ticians can commence figuring on at once. It will so long and extensive that General Osborn, the Chief Marshal, is having a telegraph line consevueted along the nue of march, with officers at tatervals of half a mile, in order that he may more readily transmit his orders to the several aids. The military will, of course, form the most interesting and striking features of the monster procession. The Massachusetts militia alone will number about 10,000 men, exclusive of the various bands of music. To this body of men toere will be added visiting military from other States, which are expected to swell the number to nearly 30,000 men in uniform and carrying arms. Of this display of troops will be the most itaposing ever witnessed hereabout, and, so far as the Richmond Commandery and the De Moiays.
the Massachusetts organizations are concerned. After a short march through the principal streets

every company will probably turn out with full ranks.

THE VETERAN MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS will be a conspicuous and interesting feature in the line. They will form a division by themselves and be under command of Major Dexter H. Follett, of Boston, and commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery. This organization is the most venerable of all, its foundation dating back to 1638. On this occasion it will head the divisi and its ranks will comprise not less than 350 men. The other veteran organizations composing this feature of the procession will be the Newport Arthlery Veteran Association, 90 men; the Newburyport Veteran Artillery Company, 118 men; the Old Guard, of New York, 125 men; baiem Light Infantry Veteran Association, 100 men; Veterans of the National Guard, State of New York, 235 men; the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, 125 men; the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H., 100 men: Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C., 50 men; the First Light Infantry Association of Providence, 200 men; Massachusetts Veteran As-

sociation of Boston, 40 men, in carriages. VISITING MILITARY COMPANIES. It is hardly necessary now to enumerate in detail the various military companies which will be here from abroad. The New England Statesevery one of them-will be largely represented, and so will many of the Middle, Southern and Western States. The Fifth Maryland, Seventh York, First Pennsylvania, and the Norfolk (Va.) Blues will probably attract as much attention and applicate any of the companies from a distance, and great preparations are making for their hospitable entertainment. The Charlestown Cadets will entertain the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C.; the Ransom Guards, of St. Albans, Vi.; the Governor's Foot Guard, of Hartford, and the Fifth Maryland regiment.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE RESELLION.
In connection with the visit of the Fifth Maryland regiment to Charlestown there occurred here a lew days since a circumstance which is worth narrating. It should be stated at the outset that many of the Marylanders in this regiment en the Confederate side during the were war. A few days ago a committee of the regiment came on here to make arrangements for their proposed visit next week. One of the gentlemen was Lieutenant William H. Rogers, a member of the Baltimore City Guards, which company visited Charlestown in 1858 as the guests of the City Guarda, the latter company having been the recipients of many favors at the hands of the Baltimoreans on the occasion of their trip to Washington, in 1857, to witness the inauguration of President Buchanan. Lieutenant Rogers joined the Baltimore company shortly after its return from its visit to Bunker Hill, and when the war began he went into the Confederate Army, the company being in command of Captain Edward Dorsey, who was Adjutant at the time of its visit here in 1858. While in the service the Baltimore City Guard was at one time stationed in the vicinity of Baltimore, and while there Lieutenant Rogers bethought himself of a plan by which he might visit the city and see his friends by the aid of a boat. At this time the Massachusetts Fifth, then a one hundred days' regiment, was stationed at Fort McHenry, in the vicinity of Baltimore, and Lieutenant Rogers was captured by some of members while attempting to reach the city. He was tried and convicted as a spy and sentenced to be hanged. A scaffold was constructed by a detail from the Massachusetts Pifth, and among the number who assisted in its erection were members of the City Guard of Charlestown. who had years before joined in entertaining the Baltimore company, three of whom are now members of the Charlestown Cadets. The night before the day assigned for the execution a reprieve was received and his life was spared. other day he was shaken by the The hand by the three Cadets who helped conthe scaffold, and mutual congratulations at his fortunate escape and expressions of feelings of the warmest friendship were indulged in by the boys of the blue and the gray, and another plank was placed in the bridge which spans the chasm which existed between the North and the South during the late war. The old mem. bers of the City Guard. Who were on hand at the reception of the Baltimore City Guard in 1858, will be pleased to learn that a number of the old members of this company propose to accompany the Fifth Maryland regiment to Boston to attend the Bunker Hill Centennial, and among them will be General Dennison, now Postmaster of Baltimore: General Ross, of the Bastimure Custom House; Colonel Edward Dorsey, the Adjutant of 1858; Captain Woodburn and many others, all of whom will be hospitably entertained during their tarry

Among the striking novelties of the procession will be a company of "Minute Men," some sixty imber, from the town of Chelmsford, just in number, from the carrayed in active the city of Lewell. They will be arrayed in the costume of a hundred years ago, and represent as nearly as possible the sixty men who took part in the Bunker Hill battle a century since command of Captain John Ford. Lieutenant Colonel Parker, of Bridges' regiment, who was mortally wounded and died in the British hospital in Boston, was a native of Chelmsford. Captain Benjamin Walker, who was also mortally wounded at Bunker Hill, was a native of Caelmsford and a veteran of the French and Indian wars. sance, with orders to harass the enemy from behind the houses in Charlestown, and died in the British prison in this city. In some of the histories it is recorded that Joseph Spanising, a member of the Chelmsford company,

PINED THE PIRST SHOT fired by the Americans at Bunker Bill, and that General Putnam, who had issued special instructions that firing should not commence until the order was given, struck Spaulding over the head with his sword for disobedience of orders. The blow cut a hole torough his bat and le.t a scar upon his face which he bore to his grave. grandson is a resident of Chelmsford and will carry the banner for the Chelmsford Minute Men. sword which was carried by Captain John Ford as he led his men at the battle is, or course, a valued heirloom. It will be worn on the 17th by the captain of the company, and numerous other relics of the Revolutionary period will be carried to the line. The company will not appear in uniform, but each man will be dressed in the Continental costume, the form, style, color and material being selected according to the taste of the wearer. Some of the costumes will be one hundred years o.d. Old guns will be carried and ancient powder horn equipments, and three-cornered hats will be worn.

"THE COLORED TROOPS." The colored military of Massachusetts and other States will form to insignificant feature of the grand procession. They will comprise a battailon by hemselves and be under command of Captain Lawis Gaul, of the Shaw Guards, of Boston. It is estimated that they will number at least two thousand men, and they propose to carry banners and mottoes waten will be both original and appropriate. After the route of the procession has been gone over they will have a grand banquet in Boston, and wind up the lestivities with a ball in the

VISITING MASONS PROM VIRGINIA. There will be no single event of the celebration more pleasing and onive branchy in its way than the visit of the Richmond Masons, They will arrive here on the 16th inst., and probably remain until the 18th or 19th, and during this interval they will be crowded with honorspanquets and excursions. The Cour de Lion Commanders of Boston will be their principal houts. This commanders will parade with the De Molays of Boston, Hugh de Payen of Melrose, Joseph Warren of Boston Highlands, St. Omer of South Boston, Palestine of Chelses and William Paraman of Cheises, on the alternoon of the leth. to receive the Richmond Knights Templar, and as there will be upward of one thousand knights in line the display will be a fine one. On the morning of the 17th the cour de Lion Commanders will leave their asylum about eight o'clock and march to the draw on Warren Bridge, where they will receive

the knights will march to the Monument Grounds, where an address of welcome will be made After a brief tarry the visiting knights will be es corted to Freem son's Hall, where a banquet v be served. The Cour de Lion's wall be officered as follows :- Eminent Commander, Wm. Patterson; Generalissimo, John B. Wilson; Captain General, Caleb Rand; Prelate, Rev. W. T. Stowe; Senior Warden, Howard F. Rowe: Junior Warden, Wm C. Murray; Treasurer, Amos Stone; Recorder, S. E. Chandler; Sword Bearer, George H. Allen; standard Bearer, Amos M. Angler; Warden, Geo. L. Baxter. After the banquet the visiting knights will be escorted to Boston.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PROCESSION. Civil oganizations will turn out largely, and in numbers approach somewhere near those of the military. The Knights of Pythias and the Grand Army of the Republic will probably be the most numerously represented. The Knights of St. Patrick and the Irish societies will also form a conspicuous part of the grand display. Another attractive feature will be the show made by the various trades organizations, some of whom will be pro-

feature will be the show made by the various trades organizations, some of whom will be provided with trucks and wagons so constructed and equipped as to admit of the tradesmen plying their vocations while the procession is moving.

The procession will form over in Boston, in Commonwealth avenue and neighboring streets, and at about ten o'clock take up the line of march by a circuitous route to Charivstown. Here the principal streets will be taraded, a turn taken around the monument and then the great body will be disbanded. It is probable that the head of the line will reach Monument square, in Charlestown, before the rear has left Commonwealth avenue, in Boston. The exact route is as follows:—From Darmouth street to Counsbus avenue, west Chester park. Chester square (southwest side), Washington and Union Park streets, Union Park (Southwest side), Tremont. Boylston, Washington Park (Southwest side), Tremont. Boylston, Washington Milk, India, Commercial and South Market streets, Merchanis' row, State, Devonshire and Washington streets, Charles River bridge, Charles River avenue, City square, Chestea, Chesturut, Lexington, Tremont. Concord, Bunker Hill and Main streets, Moument avenue, High and Wintrop streets to Winthrop square, where the procession will be dismissed.

Antiques and horities of Charlestown have their carnival. The arrangements for a grotesque and comical display have been very generously made, and it is believed that a thousand or more of the most indeeds looking mortais ever witnessed will parade the principal streets.

Exercises at the monument has not yet been fully completed, but probably will be during the ensuing two or three days. There will be vocal and instrumental music, a prayer, an opening address by George Washington Warren, President of the Monument Association, and then an oration by General Devens.

Hallwinations in the Evening.

Fireworks will be probleded in the evening, but there will be original illuminations all over Boston and Charlestown, On the dome of the State House and

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THEIR VISIT TO BUNKER HILL.

The officers and members of the Seventh regiment are now actively engaged in preparing for their contemplated visit to Boston, to take part in the Bunker Bill Centennial celebration. Already the armory begins to wear an air of business, and a visitor not familiar with military life and surroundings would imagine that the gallant Seventh was about to take the field in warnke deeds intent instead of participating in the peaceful celebration of an event that occurred one hundred years ago. The condition of Tompkins Market Armory, being without a roof and the walls apparently getting quietly ready to fall down, is a parently getting quietly ready to fall down, is a shame to the city that possesses of fine a command as the Seventh, for they are really without any convenience, and their property is being ruined for want of proper sheller. Yet the regiment is as full of vigor and enterprise as though it possessed a palace lustcad of a ruin, and Colonel Clark and his orother officers expect to take under their command over 700 men, exclusive of the band and drum corps. At least that number is now eurolled for the tilp to Bunker Hill, and the list of names is being increased daily. Although the visit to Boston is a pleasure excursion, the Seventa will move in regular military style. The command will assemble on Wednesday next, about two o'clock P. M., and march to the foot of Murray street, North Hiver, and embark on board the splendid steamer Newport, of the Fail River line, which has been engaged exclusively for the regiment. Line will be formed in Lafayette place, she favorite assembly and review ground of the Seventh, and the route of march will be through Great Jones street to Broadway, thence to the City Hail Park. Here a review will be probably had by Mayor Wickham, who has accepted the escort of the regiment to and fr. in Boston, where he goes as a civic guest on the occasion of the Centennial celebration. After the review the command will proceed direct to the steamer, which is to start at four P. M. and strive at Fail River in time for the regiment to take its special train and arrive in Boston by six A. M. on Thursday, Jane 17. shame to the city that possesses so fine a command at four F. M. and strive at Fan River in time for the regiment to take its special train and arrive in Boston by six A. M. on Thursday, Jane 17.

During its stay in Boston the Seventh regiment will be quattered at the Revere, Tremont, American and United States Hotels, and its position in the Centennial parade has been so designated as to give the Eighth regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Mintik, an opportunity to grant an escort. The New York Seventh and Massachusetts Eighth was Longales in the famous marching in the teer Minita, an opportunity to grant an escor. The New York Seventh and Massacauscuts Eighth were together in the famous march from Annabolis to Wasnington in the early days of ledia and the two commands will unite in ecceptating a battle in which their forefamers fougat and carried the flag of their country triumphantly to glorious victory. The Centennial over, the Seventh will parade on Friday, under escort of the First corps of Cauety, Massachusetts Volunteer Millin, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Edmands, and be reviewed by the Governor of the State and the Mayor of Buston. That same evening the regiment will leave for home, and be received on its arrival in this city, on saturday morning, by the Seventy-first regiment, commanded by Colonel Vose. This is an enticing programme, and it is no wonder that so many of the active and exempt members of the old Seventh have made up their minds to participate.

The orders issued by Colonel Emmons Clark for the guidance of the officers and men state that exem member is expected to provide nimself with a reast two pairs of white troovers and

that each member is expected to provide himself with at least two pairs of white tronsers and gloves, and with the necessary changes of underclost. High which will be packed in the knapsack, toxether with latigue jacket and cap paste for cie. Bing beits, &c. &c. No baggaze will be received or transported, except a value or small truth for each commissioned officer, and the hecessary baggage of the band and drum corps. Each package must be plainly marked with the mame and address of the owner, and must be delivered to the Quartermaster sergeant at the armory on Wednesday. June 16, before hall-past twelve o'clock P. M. One servant to the officers to each company, and one servant to the officers of each company, and the necessary number to the field and staff. All servants must present to the

to each company, and one servant to the officers of each company, and the Becessary number to the field and staff. All servants must present to the field and staff. All servants must present to the field and staff. All servants must present to the field and staff. All servants must present to the Guartermaster at eight o'clock P. M., Tuesday, June 15, wit the armory, written evidence that they have been duly employed, and will receive their tickets for transportation.

During the passage to and from Boston military order and electly the while be observed, not only for the purpose of promoting the pleasure and comfort of all, but from respect due to the Unief Magristrate of New York, was honors the regiment with his presence. Tatton will be sounded at ten occors P. M., after which hour the officer of the guard will see that those who wish to sleep are not disturbed. In case the men are ordered to fail in for meals or any other purpose, they will at once repair to that part of the steamer assigned to each company for parade and foll call, waste they will form and await orders. No smoking will be allowed in the state rooms or salions of the steamer. While in Boston general orders will be posted at the hotels where the several companies are quartered, and the strictest punctuality will be required from officers and members, in order to svoid any delay in the movements of the regiment.

Ample provision will be made to preserve the Ample provision will be made to preserve the health of the members, and everything tast can conduce to the success of this memorants trip will be done. The Busker Hill procession is to be an extraordinary one, and it is grathying to know that New York will have so fue a military representation as the Seventh is sure to make. Of all the summer excursions of this resiment that have gone before in 1:a matery, this last one promises to eclipse them sit.

THE CENTENNIAL HERALD.

(Frem the Pulladelphia Chronicle.)

This title has been proudly won by the New York lightly long ago in the exhibition of a spirit of journalistic enterprise entirely original. but who ly American. The HERALD has now turned its at cution to showing the world several proof impre-simps of the past and foreshadowings of the inture in recard to our Centennia by its appendia record of the Lexington and Concord celebration, and it has last thrown that accusivement into the shade by its publication of a Meckishburg quadruple Hisraho that whit he read by milibus and preserved by thousands as an helipoon nistery of this pronunciamento walca was the forchunger of the occlusiation of our country's independence. The printing in a great mostern journary of Schimmer or newspapers printed 100 years ago is one of the best gauges of our progress that can be conceived, and it will be an incentive to the people to come here next spring and compare the productions of the olden times and now. It will educate them up to a fail appreturned its at outlon to showing the world several

MISSISSIPPI.

The Partisan Bitterness Shown by Both Parties.

The Negro as a Voter and a Citizen.

ELECTION FRAUDS AND INTIMIDATION.

Peace and Good Government Necessary to Prosperity.

MOBILE. May 10, 1875. I promised to tell you something of the causes which make a union of the good men of both political parties for the purpose of electing an honest Legislature and responsible county officers difficuit in Mississippi. One is the extreme and bit-ter intolerance of the democratic politicians, which jealously interferes to keep the members of the two parties apart. A Northern man, being a republican, is therefore a "carpet-pagger," no matter whether he is honest or dishonest. His childien hear themselves called "Yankees" at school, his wire finds her church relations unpleasant, he is looked on with aversion, and this, though he may have brought capital into the State, may have all his interests there, and have lived there since the war. "I have found in Mississippi some of the pleasantest and nicest people I ever met in my life," said an excellent Northern man to me. "My wife and I have made many of the most deligntful and congenial friendships of our lives here among natives of the State. But they are people who live quietry on their plantations, where they welcome us with true hospital-They do not mix in politics. The moment 1 tonce political circles that moment I am repelled as only a 'Yankee and a carpet-bagger.' Now, to be a lawyer and meet, as you enter the court, only a stony glare of hatred or repulsion; to be a merchant and know that your neighbors will go a block or two further rather than trade with you; to be conscious as you walk the streets that men are cursing you for being a Northern man, and asking themselves, 'What the --- makes him stay here."" This is not pleasant for honorable men, who pay their taxes, do all their duty as citizens, and add materially to the prosperity of the State, and who know, beside, that this hatred is not the sentiment of the mass of honest people, but only of the politicians, who encourage it among the baser class of whites, whom they inquence.

On the other hand, the negroes and those who control their vote form a close corporation, bitterly jealous of opposition, transacting all political business by the tyrannical rule of the caucus and ready to persecute any republican who dares to be independent. At the first symptom of opposition to the decisions of the cincus the opposer's name is taken down, it is sent around in his county or district as that of a "bolter," and every colored voter is solemnly warned to beware of him as though he were a rattlesnake. Men are as gravely "read out" of the republican party in Mississippi as though it were a church, and the act of excommunication fixes, with the ignorant blacks, a sligma upon him as though he were a

Tnus, as I told you, the two factions play into each other's hands; both conspire to make independent political action and reform almost impossible. As for the colored voters themselves, the testimony is universal that they are incapable of independent political action. They must have white leaders and organizers; and under the circumstances it is inevitable that they should fall a prov to the lowest and least scrupulous political vagabonds and demagogues. These teach them to take up the trade of politics for a living, and tell them that, as they cast the most votes, so they are entitled to the most offices. Some of these men have not even a residence in the State. O. C. French, for Instance, was at one time chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, was appointed by Governor Ames Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition. was a Representative in the Legislature from Natchez, and yet when search was made for him the other day by a law officer to enforce the penalty of a bond, he had not, so far as could be discovered, a residence in the State; and it is said and believed that he lives in Ohio. Others are mere place nunters, as for instance State Senator Price, who is also public printer for the judicial district in which he lives; his wife is postmistress, his nephew county superintendent of education and deputy collector of internal revenue; his son-in-law chancery clerk, and he himself was lately asking to be appointed sheriff and tax collector. Again, the President of the Board of Supervisors of Hinds county, in which Jackson lies, is reported to be a partner of the State printer; and he has the job of printing for the county. The other four supervisors are ignorant colored men, easily imposed on; and democrats share with republicans in the contracts they let out for county work. The democrats complain loudly of republican rascauty, and with reason; but their own skirts are by no means clean. There are republican counties in which county warrants are at or near par; and there are democratic counties where the warrants are at a heavy discount; and this measures the extent of maladmin stration.

In Vicksburg the democrats got up a Taxpayer's League, but were made a laughing stock when it was discovered that one of the officers of the League had charged the town \$500 for removing a sale from the landing to the Court House.

PEDERAL OFFICERS. It must be added that, while the federal officers in the State are often excellent men, the later apnointments are in many cases persons despised in the community where the; live. The recently appointed Collector of Customs at Vicksonre I neard spoken or by colored men as "Pose cat Hall;" and was told by republicans that to is neld in general contempt in the community. I could mention others. Mos of these men are pretty open third termers; but it amused me to find that the Ames office-nolders usually prefer General Butler to General Grant. I understand that the lederal office bolders throughout the State are generally third termers. ELECTIONS IN MISSISSIPPL.

As I have spoken frequently of the otterness of political seeiing in the State, I ought to tell you that I have heard of no complaints from republichas of intimidation or violence at any general election held in Mississippi since 1868. Nor do the democrats complain of registration and election frauds. The laws are far better than in Louis stanz. The canvass is usually conducted in what would seem to us a rough way. But the republican are very outspoken; ther give as good as they get; they assert their rights, and "do not scare sorth a cent." The only cases of political fraud and intimidation of which I have heard occurred in Vicesourg last August and at a local election in Columbus last December. So far as I have heard these did not attract the attention of the State authorities. In the Vicksourg city election the republicans put up so vile a ticket-I described it in a previous letter-inst only three white men voted for it, and a threat to refuse employment to any begro who supported it was, I think, clearly just-fixure. I certainly would neither trade with nor employ a man, waite or black, who would vote to inflict upon me a notoriously corrupt set of city officers. But in the face of the fact that the leading republican in the district, General McKre, denounced the ticket to a public speech at Vicksburg, and that it had no watte republican support, such advertisements as the following were printed in the democratic papers and applauded:-

The firm of George M, Martz & Co., No. 188 Wash-ington street, are making a splendid stock of everything in the consciousory line for thrasmas. They have no European of Northern corkman, et a fart the cest in the country, and tome folice at tags, was understand their business to perfectly in.

The public are invited to come and judge for them. ANOTHER ATLANTIC CABLE. INTIMIDATION,

that is to say wholesale proscription of all reputlicans, good-and bad, was at once the order of the

In the Columbus city election, held in December, 1874, there was undoubted and public intimidation of the kind denoted by the document I give you below, and it was without excuse, be cause the republican candidate for Mayor, Mr. Eggleston, was an honest man, against whom l am assured no charge of, corruption or incapacity was made, and as there had been some trouble the leaders of the two parties had agreed that there should be a fair and free election. In spite of this the following bandbill was circulated and posted before election. I send you an original

[This means Business.]

At a large meeting of the citizens of "Columbus Resolved, That the colored man was votes for Eggleston wil, as ceatsin as lare, vote meat and bread out of the mouths of his wite and children; that we pledge ourselves to employ no man who has been discharged by a member of our club who halls to bring a recommendation that he has been discharged or no sail.

You have driven the white man to the verge of ruin, and be has determined to draw the color line, and if you can stand it, he can.

Now, must for bread and meat among those whom you support.

We will know who you are, and it will be brought up to you the first job of work you ask for.

Any calored man who votes for Joe I. Billups, S. C. Munger and J. H. Sharp will be protected in every sense of the term, and every proper assistance ahorded him in the power of the water men of columbus.

DECKMBER S, 1874. Resolved, That the colored man was votes for

DECEMBER 8, 1874. After the election a private circular was sent around to leading democratic business men, of which also I send you an original:-

[For Private Use.]

"Stand to your colors." gour colors."

UNWORTHY.

Robert Gleed, merchant.
Braxton Littlejohn,
merchant.
Parson Dickson.
Parson Proctor,
Parson Boulden,
Wesley Houges,
backsmith.
Eli Houges, blacksmith.
Dick Ammons.
Henry Lovely.
Jeff Airk.
Robert Hail,
Orange Laskeryille.
Davy Christian,
Lewis Goodwin,
Ruffin Eckford,
John Green,
Pressley Green,
Allen Marquess,
Henry Baker,
Armstead Jones,
Warren Baker,
Stepnen avans,
Stepnen avans,
Stepnen avans,
Bolick Entham, shoemaker.
Charlie Willia ms.
Rochester Gre gory,
apple stand.
Davy Humpblieys, worrny.
George Simontou,
thick Valentine,
Henry Watts,
henry Glover,
granville Brothers,
Henry Cheatham,
Johnson Wade,
Alien tollins. Alten collins, Frank Meec, Charles l'imbertake, Sidney Wisson, Randie Ibomas, Armes bowner,
John Jones,
Lews Oliver,
Wilburn Johnson,
Henry Fowell,
Billy Billups,
A. ... Wilhams,
Thus Gimer,
Thus Gimer,
Cassar Ferkins,
Henry Spann,
Nathan Fredds
Johnston Williams,
Solomon Williams,
Williams Spann,
Ferry Richardson,
Colly Harrison,
Colly Harrison, apple stand.
Davy Humpbreys,
apple stand,
Joe Baker, eichmet maker.
Lewis Aiexander, loaier.
Henry Harrison, merchaut.
Boston With erspoon,
merchaut.
Haroid ole wett,
sieward, houel.
Guy Fowels, watter, hotel.
Jim Moore,
cierk at Gastons.
Simon Muschell.
ex-policeman. Davy Humph Ned Harrison,
Asa sykes,
Frank Young,
Beer Covington (doubtful),
Moses Cruson,
Martin Baker,
Jupiter Stailings,
Andrew Mechan,
Fom Banks,
Jones Baskerville,
Jack Gilmer,
Hen Green (carpenter),
John Hierry,
John Miler (sexton at cemetery). ex-policeman.
Peter Anderson.
Selig & Hedle's.
Mark Brownlee. captain negro company. Ben Gordon, laborer. William Henderson, very bad. Henry Carrington, Ellick Harris, Antaony Buskerville, orator. Paul Harrison.

Thomas Wailey, alias Tom Sykes divery stable keeper), Surgent James (voted for Briups, but is under Lewis), Jim Munroe,

Paul Harrison,
cauthet inner.
Covernor Whitfield,
Christinas Lipscomb
Morris Hamilton,
gardener, Says, "Let the
white man go to hell."
Scott Crusoe,
Richard Harrison,
ex-magistrate,
Aberdeen Stallings,
Austin Jones,
Marrison Barry,
wood chopper,
Elzy Richards,
R. F. Sturdiyant,
Munroe Jones, arful,
Jim Graves,
Mack Bartee,
brickmisson,
Ham Blowett. Mack Barice,
brickinson.
Ham Elewett,
irvit and vergetable pedler.
Ecusen Covington.
_inhouse builder.
Into Daves,
_ueck Blewett,
_wood-hopper at Loeb's.
Robert Jacks sa,
len. O. Young,
_capitain Beiro company,
Bill Pulliam,
_George Halley,
_Josh Hairson,
_Een Moore.
_STREET WAYNES—UXWORTHY. Ben Moore.

STREET WA! (NNS-UNWORDET.

Gld Stons. street wagon.

William Vitherspoon.

street vagon.

Ephraim, Curry.

Lewis whitheid.

By order of the Club.

STEERT WAGONS-WORTHY. Wilburn Johnson, Tom Sykes, Ferry alchardson, Henry Spann, II. L. Atwater's driver (two horses). OBJECT OF THE "WHITE LINERS." The main object of the "White Liners" is to demoralize the negro vote by depriving it, so far as possible, of white organizers. It they can do this fairly I suppose it would be justifiable; but I do not see how it can be done. The astempt, made in the temper in which these democratic leaders live, would not affect the Ames mean, whom it is their desire to drive from power. It could stience only the honest republicans, whom the democrats, if they were wise, would conciliate. THE NEGRO AS LABORER .

It remains to speak of the negree as a laborer.

The universal testimony of the whites of both parties is that the colored people a re industrious, but not economical, and that they appear to be less interested in politics and my ore steadily at work this year than ever before. Mr. Richard son, who is the largest planter in the State, told me that the most energetic color ed men rent the bottom lands at \$10 an acre, ha ving, of course, besides land, house, fuel, fencing and some other and minor privileges, as that fif keeping stock. At this rate a renter, he said, would make in a good year \$200, clear of expel ises. The renters raise corn as well as critton, and where they plant on shares of d juruish their own teams and implement s the landowner receives one quarter of the crop, whatever it may be. There is 710 reason to believe that the large planters wrom : the negroes in their contracts or settlements; wat the improvidence of the colored people, which has led them into victous system of requiring advances of food and other supplies from the pas ater, naturally brings them a loss in the bight oprices which credi always require, and whiel in a country like Misstasippi, where interest ! a high, must be great. A planter near Jackson, who pays cash for his supplies, told me that was to be was buying bacon at fourteen cents a neighf or, who required credit, was charged twenty-one cents, and did not heattate to buy at that rare.

There is no doubt at all that on the share or renting system as practised in the rich oottom lands of Mississippi and Louise and the colored laborer is able to make handsons e wages and yet secure greater independence of an the day laborer usually enjoys elsewhere. Nor is the planter's share too large; for he must ! five careful and constant supervision, and he as a fences and cabins to repair, a gen house and mill to furnish, and must have capital enough we keep on hand supplies for the renters on ais her i, from the sale of which, however, he of course ! nakes a handsome profit. Mr. Richardson. of whom I spoke above, has engaged a part of his capital in a cotton factory in Southern Mississing t, where he now employs 250 hands, it is so successini that he is capacity. The operatives about to double tes mostly taken from white as the population of sime il larmers, to whom the additional chance of # sployment is a great boon. He told me that the # ving in transporting cotton alone secured a hab s stae prefit; but he had also a large and stoady home market for the good he makes. He said he had been surprised to & scover how large a working capital such an enteg prise demanded, and thought that the chief reads a why so many Southern lactory onterprises have railed was that those engaged in them had not a sig ficient working capital and were cramped and destroyed by the necessity of reising money at . I ign rates of interest to keep CHARLES NORDHOFF. tue mills going. COLLEGE OF T. HE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The examinat on at the College of the City of New York embr aced yesterday but three classes. The seniors we re ex amined in French. Spanish, German and La 4m; the jumors in English literature, and the i atroductory Department to algebra and geome arr.

The completion yesterday of the new direct

Atlantic cable from Ireland to America forms another link which binds the Old World to the New. the company, the difficulties they have been compelied to undergo and the various prominent events connected with the successful laying of the cable, will be found of interest. The Direct United States Cable Company is an English corporation with a capital stock of 65,000 shares, at £25 each. or a total of £1,300,000. The directors are Ed ward Harbord Lushington, chairman; Viscount Bury, deputy chairman; Charles John Gunther, Frederick Alers Hankey, Henry Labouchere and Joseph Sebay. The manager and electrician is G. von Chauvin. The direct cable is intended really to be an opposition to the Anglo-American and other companies, which, it is claimed, are combination mosopolies. On the 16th of May, 1874, the steamsulp Faraday left the Thames for the United States to lay the New Hampshire and the United States to lay the New Hampsaire and Nova Scotta section of the cable. Owing to loggy weather the laying of this part was not completed until the 15th of July. The Farnday then proceeded to Nova Scotta for the purpose of submerging the main cable to a point on the coast of Newfoundhand. On the 26th of July the cable had been land from Nova Scotta to this point and was bnoyed in Conception Bay. The Faraday then returned to Engiand to take on board the remaining portion of the cable. On the 20th of August the Dacia landed the 17th shore end of the main cable in Balinascelligs Bay, Ireland, and on the 2d of September the Faraday effected the spike between the snore end and the deep sea cable, and commenced paying out toward Newfoundhand. On the 4th of September, a fault having been discovered, the cable was end of the main cubic in Bahinskelligs Bay, irreland, and on the 2d of September the Faraday effected the spice between the shore end and the deep sea cable, and commenced paying out toward Newfoundiand. On the 4th of September, a fault having been discovered, the cable was hauled back, but parted during the operation. The Bole was recovered, however, in the 6th, and the laying was proceeded with until the 10th, when the cable again broke while being taken back for a landt. After many unsuccessiol attemps at grapping, owing to the tempestuous weather, the same feturned to Queenstown harbor on the 2d of October for the purpose of renting and taking in coal and supplies, and proceeded again to sea on the 2d of the same mont. On the 2d of November for the purpose of renting and spinced, and paying out was resumed toward Newfoundiand. The laying was continued until the 8th of November, when another mult was observed, and the cable was locked up and spinced, and paying out was resumed toward Newfoundiand. The laying was continued until the 8th of November, when another mult was observed, and the cable was cut and attempted to be buoyed. This, however, owing to the heavy sea, falled; and as the weather showed no signs of moderating the snips made for Harbor Grace, N. F. Alter a snort delay they proceeded again to the grapping ground, where they arrived on the 16th of November. On the 24th, after the cable had twice been fined and again abandoned on account of the severity of the weather, the cable was brought up and eight miles of it taken back. The fault was found to be in these eight miles. Bad weather, however, still prevailing, the cable had to be buoyed, and on being taken up again on the 25th it parted while being raised to the surface.

After several attempts to recover the cable, which were irusirated by the severity of the weather, the ships, running snort of coal, put he Kewoundland section, made a spice, and, after after its jung the shove end and intermediate sections toward irelant, again proceeded to gr SHABUOTH.

THE GREAT HERREW CELEBRATION OF THE

REVELATION OF THE LAW. On Tuesday evening the Israelites all over the world commenced celebrating the "Feast of Weeks," or, as it is called in their Church, the "Shabuoth" festival. In their prayers the Israelites designate this feast day as "Zarnan Matan Torahsona"-the time of the giving of the law. Shabuoth is, therefore, mainly commemorating the revelation of the law on Mount Smal. The Jews consider that there is no standard by which they can measure the mighty influences of the giving of the law by Moses upon the regeneration and civilization of the human race to this very day. Their Shabuoth festival is, therefore, commemorating the most glorions avant is day. There Snabuoth festival is, therefore, commemorating the most glorious event is
the annals of their race. Their orators,
sages and rabbies are never more exalted
in their speech nor more sublime in their
diction than were nituding to the event of the
law-giving. An ancient Taimud sage once said
that but for the giving of the law the monstrous
Tonn V Bohu would have enguiphed the world;
but when the light of the law seed its blessed rays
upon liorco's bull israel railined around it, and,
with uplified eyes to gaze upon the saving high,
exclaimed, "We shall do and obey," and so they opon Horco's bill Israel railied around it, and, with uplifted eyes to gaze upon the saving light, exclaimed, "We shall do and obey," and so they give thanks to God for His revelation of the law which they celebrate by their Shabuoth featival. The synagogues were all basuthully decorated with flowers, and at an early hour recopic began to congregate for the purpose of worship. Temple Emanuel was crowded to its utmost and the music was grand beyond description. The synagogue in Nineteenth street (Rev. Mr. Lyon's) was densely packed, the floral decorations beautiful and the music commensurate with the cocasion. The feast is observed only one day by the Reformed Jews; but in the orthodox synagogues the devotions last for twe days. The services on this great occasion are always of the most impressive character, and no true israelite stays away from them unless upor compulsion. Very en husbastic Jews say that the Declaration of Independence—that terficie handwriting on the wait of despotism, and which has troubled the thoughts of many a tyrant—s but an echo from the deep thunders of Mount Sinan.

The Jews say they have a threefold reason for rejoicing in their festival, and the racoin never neglects to say, "Let us, in celebrating this restival, remember its man teachings aviz, "Baupar, laxuean yifaong gnom"—without revelation a people occome unruly, but happy when it observes the law. The saine ceremonies will be repeated during looday in the orthodox congregations. The season is also generally observed ar an occasion for the rite of confirmation.

SALE OF DANIEL WEBSTER'S LL BRARY.

[From the Boston Journal, June 8.] Leonard & Co. began this morning the sale by auction of the books belonging to the private library of Hon. Daniel Webster. The books catafor sale are announced as being all from Mr. Webster's library, and as naving all belonged

logued for sale are announced as being all from Mr. Webster's library, and as having all belonged to him, except a lew walch were the property of his son or other members of the humily. A number of the books have Mr. Webster's autograph, though the larger part have no such additions to their value. The average prices brought this morning were lair, though there was generally little competition on those volumes not marked in Mr. Webster's handwriting.

The highest price paid this morning was by Mr. Uarleton, who bid in three volumes—all there were in the library—of Auducon's "Birds of America" at \$225 per volume. A little nearly wornout volume, called "An Exposition of the Weakness and inclicioney of the Government of the United States of North America," waice was started at 15 cents and ran up rapidly to \$2.25, most of the bidders seeming to look upon the possession of such a book by the great expounder of the constitution as rather a good loke. A small 24m. Volume, containing the constitution the articles of confederation and the Decisration of Independence, with Mr. Webster's initials, brought \$2.375; "Whson's American Ornithology," In nine volumes, sold for \$4.50 per volume Dodsiey's "Annual Register, 1738 to 1821," seventy, seven volumes, sold for \$4.50 per volume Anstruther's "Exceequer Repor's, Duclin, 1734, containing two autographs, sond for \$4.50 per volume Essays," with an autograph, brought \$6; "Barber's Connecticut and New York Historical Collections," seen volume with an autographs of Mr. Webster's mans on the flavory of Eitend, with Mr. Webster's not on the History of Eitend, with Mr. Webster's not so the Mistory of Eitend, with Mr. Webster's not so the History of Eitend, with Mr. Webster's not so the History of Eitend, with Mr. Webster's nome on the Ristory of Eitend, with Mr. Webster's nome on the Glasor, on the History of Eitend, with Mr. Webster's nome on the Glasor, on the History of Eitend, with Mr. Webster's name on the Glasor, in his own hand, sold for \$2.25. The sale is to continue there

THE CENSUS.

TO THE EPITOR OF THE HERALD:-Your reporter is in error in representing me a saying, "i did not think the enumerators werproperly doing their work? on the census. On the contrary, I had reason to believe, and I so stated, that the majority of the mon are aborting minimum. My criticism was directed at the sysreinfindly. My orthors was directed at the sys-tem and not the men. I said, and I have repent, that, under the Census law of the State of New York, I am convinced it is impossible to count all the population of the city of New York, and that it is probable a large proportion, perhaps one foorth, of our true number may be omitted. JUNE 9, 1875.